Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 42.—[New Series. TUESDAY MARCH, 3, 1829. WHOLE NO. 222. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

ALBERT TORRENCE,

HAVING associated himself with Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton & Co.* in Fayetteville, and *A. Torrence & Co.* in Salisbury. A Torrence & Co. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which they offer low for CASH. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will *please* call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.

January 12, 1829.—17*.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro.' N. C. May 30. 1828.—84tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having associated himself as a Partner in trade with Messrs. *Horton & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, his business, in future, will be conducted under the firm of

A. TORRENCE & CO.

in Salisbury, and in Fayetteville, under the firm of *HORTON, HUTTON & CO.*

A. TORRENCE.

January, 12, 1829.—16.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828.

Philip Swortlander *vs.* William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

3m t41.

Wilkesboro' Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

Notice,

THAT we, Peter Newton and Edward McGrath, have entered into co-partnership in the Mechanical Business of Plastering, Bricklaying Painting, &c.

December 15, 1828.—12tf.

To Watch Makers.

A COMPLETE set of *Watch and Clock Makers Tools*, attached to which is an excellent Engine, can be purchased at a reduced price, by the person who may wish to purchase calling on the subscriber. WM. GAY.

3t23p.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. Thos. Dickson, and adjoining the store of Mr. D. Cress, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, with neatness, fidelity and despatch, and on terms to correspond with the pressure of the times; and as he has no apprentices in his employ, his customers may be assured of having their work well done. He has just received the latest fashions from the North, and has made arrangements to receive them regularly, and also the London fashions, by way of Philadelphia; so that he will be able to cut and make garments in the most fashionable style and will warrant them to fit well.

The subscriber is also agent of Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia; and will teach his patent system of cutting to any one desirous of learning it.

☞All kinds of CUTTING will be done on the shortest notice. BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1829.—4t223.

FIFTY Dollars Reward.

STOP THE HORSE THIEF!—Stolen from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, about two miles and a half from Salisbury, a *BAY HORSE*, 8 years old, 16 hands high, with a white ring round his left hind leg, as if a string had been tied round it; he was also shaved very much on each side in consequence of the saddle pad being worn out by the girth. The horse was stolen by a man named CHRISTOPHER ERWIN, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stutters considerably, and wore away a brown surtout coat, linsey pantaloons and boots. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the thief, and recovering the horse so that I get him again. JOSEPH WEBB.

Rowan county, Feb. 20, 1829.—40

Valuable Sale.

THE subscriber as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nicholas Filhowar, dec. will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 18th of March ensuing, the following valuable property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:—

Horses, Stock of all kinds, One Road Wagon, One Gig and Harness, One Still with Vessels;

some Cotton, in bales; about 15 barrels of Flour; 300 bushels of Oats; a large quantity of Leather, of all sorts; about 100 gallons of old Brandy; and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Twelve months credit will be given, purchasers giving bonds and approved security.

ADAM FILHOWAR, *Executor.*

February 17, 1829.—3t23

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Filhowar, deceased, are requested to come foward and settle all book accounts, either by payment or note; and all indebted by note, of more than one year's standing, will come forward and renew them, if they expect further indulgence.

A. FILHOWAR, *Executor.*

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the first August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires. ight dol lars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, }
CHARLES L. BOWERS. }

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[40t1, Aug.]

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

From the Boston Courier.

WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The public are already informed that Mr. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, the grandson of President Jefferson and the executor of his will, has signified his intention of publishing a selection from the manuscripts of the deceased statesman and patriot. By the mail of Monday evening we received from a friend at Charlottesville the first half sheet of this contemplated work, which as a specimen of typography and paper is entitled to rank high among the beautiful and elegant books issued from the American Press. Without doubt the work will constitute a proud memorial of the intellectual power of Mr. Jefferson. The Preface of the Editor is contained entire on the sheet with which we have been favored, and it is here presented to our readers, as furnishing them with a better account of the work which it ushers forth to the world, than any which has before been published.

"The opinion universally entertained of the extraordinary abilities of Thomas Jefferson, and the signal evidence given by his country of a profound sense of his patriotic services, and of veneration for his memory, have induced the editor, who is both his executor and the legatee of his manuscript papers, to believe that an extensive publication from them, would be particularly acceptable to the American people.

The Memoir, contained in the first vol., commences with circumstancial notices of his earliest life; and is continued to his arrival in New York in March, 1790, when he entered on the duties of the Department of State, of which he had been just appointed Secretary.

From the aspect of the Memoir, it may be presumed that parts of it, at least, had been written for his own and his family's use only; and in a style without the finish of his revising pen. There, is however, no part of it, minute and personal as it may be, which the reader would wish to have been passed over by the editor; whilst not a few parts of that description, will by some, be regarded with a particular interest.

The contents of the Memoir, succeeding the biographical pages, may be designated as follows:

1. General facts and anecdotes relating to the origin and early stages of the contest with Great Britain.

II. Historical circumstances relating to the Confederation of the States.

III. Facts and anecdotes, local and general, preliminary to the Declaration of Independence.

IV. An exact account of the circumstances attending that memorable act, in its preparation and its progress through Congress; with a copy from the original draught, in the *hand writing of the Author;* and a parallel column, in the same hand, shewing the alterations made in the draught by Congress.

The Memoir will be considered not a little enriched by the Debates in Congress, on the great question of Independence, as they were taken down by Mr. Jefferson at the time, and which, though in a compressed form, present the substance of what passed on that memorable occasion. This portion of the work derives peculiar value from its perfect authenticity, being all in the hand writing of that distinguished member of the body; from the certainty that that is the first disclosure to the world, of those Debates; and from the probability, or rather certainty, that a like knowledge of them is not to be expected from any other source. The same remarks are applicable to the Debates in the same manner, on two of the original articles of Confederation. The first is the article fixing the rate of assessing the quotas of supply to the common Treasury: the second is the article which declares, 'that in determining questions each colony should have one vote.' The Debates on both are not only interesting in themselves, but curious, also, in relation to like discussions of the subject on subsequent occasions.

V. Views of the connections and transactions of the U. States with foreign nations, at different periods; particularly a narrative, with many details, personal and political, of the causes and course early of the French Revolution, as exhibited to the observation of the Auther during his diplomatic residence at Paris. The narrative, with the intermingled reflections on the character and consequences of that Revolution, fills a considerable space in the Memoir, and forms a very important part of it.

VI. Within the body of the Memoir, or referred to as an Appendix, are other papers which were thought well entitled to the place they occupy. Among them, are, 1. A paper drawn up in the year 1774, as "instructions to our delegates in Congress." Though heretofore in print, it will be new to most readers; and will be regarded by all as the most ample and precise enumerations of British violations that had then appeared, or perhaps, that has since been presented in a form at once so compact and so complete. 2. A Penal Code, being part of a Revised Code of Laws, prepared by appointment of the Legislature in Virginia in 1776, with a reference to the Republican form of Government, and to the principles of humanity congenial therewith and with the improving spirit of the age. Annexed to the several articles, are explanatory and other remarks of the Author, worthy of being preserved by the aid of the press. 3. A historical and critical review of the repeal of the laws establishing the Church in Virginia; which was followed by the "act for establishing religious freedom." This act, it is well known, was always held by Mr. Jefferson to be one of his best efforts in the cause of liberty, to which he was devoted: and it is certainly the strongest legal barrier that could be erected against a connection between Church and State, so fatal in its tendency to the purity of both. 4. An elaborate paper concerning a money Unit, prepared in the year 1784, and which laid the foundation of the system adopted by Congress for a coinage and money of account. For other particulars, not here noted, the reader is referred to the volume itself.

The termination of the Memoir, at the date mentioned, by the Author, may be explained by the laborious tasks assumed or not declined by him, on his return to private life; which with his great age, did not permit him to reduce his materials into a state proper to be embodied in such a work.

The other volumes contain, 1. Letters from 1773, to his death, addressed to a great variety of individuals; and comprising a range of information, and in many instances, regular essays on subjects of History, Politics, Science, Morals and Religion. The letters to him are omitted except in a very few instances, where the whole or a part of a letter had been filed for the better understanding of the answer. And where inferences from the tenor of the answer, might in any way affect the correspondent, his name does not appear in the copy filed. The Historical parts of the letters, and the entire publication, have the rare value of coming from one of the chief actors himself, and of being written, not for the public eye, but in the freedom and confidence of private friendship.

II. Notes of conversations, whilst Secretary of State, with President Washington, and others high in office; and memorands of Cabinet Councils, committed to paper on the spot, and filed; the whole, with the explanatory and miscellaneous additions, shewing the views and tendencies of parties from the year 1789 to 1800.

Appended to the publication, is a "Fac simile" of the rough draught of the Declaration of Independence, in which will be seen the erasures, interlineations and additions of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, two of the appointed Committee, in the hand writing of each.

The editor, though he cannot be insensible to the genius, the learning, the philosophic inspiration, the generous devotion to virtue, and the love of country, displayed in the writings now committed to the press, is restrained, not less by his incompetency, than by his relation to the Author, from dwelling on themes which belong to an eloquence that can do justice to the names of illustrious benefactors to their country and to their fellow men.

Courage without discretion is like fancy without judgement,—all sail and no ballast.

Saugr.—We have from time to time, frequently recorded the progress nothward of the cultivation of this article of consumption. Repeated experiments have amply proved, that not only the lands of Louisiana are suitable for its culture, but that Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and even parts of South Carolina, are almost equally adapted to it. In Georgia and Florida, the culture is extending with greater rapidity than did cotton some years ago. We have seen specimens of the product, little if at all inferior to the best West India. One very fine sample was shown us a day or two ago, made by Col. Humphys, Indian Agent, on his farm about 80 miles from St. Augustine, East Florida; and in Georgia, so much was produced the last season, that we observe it advertised by merchants in as large quantities as 30 or 40 hogsheads at a time.

Without stopping to contemplate the vast importance, in a national point of view, of the prospect now held out, that in a few years all the sugar consumed in the U. States will be produced in them, and at a less price—we think it not chimerical to expect, that North Carolina will be greatly benefited by the extension of this culture among her southern neighbors. Our climate is probably too cold for the sugar cane; but every hand employed upon it in the extensive region to the South of us, is one diverted from the production of an article to which our soil and climate are adapted, viz: cotton, the price of which must rise as the quantity produced diminishes.—Withdraw from the market, say only one-half, of the 600,000 bales produced by Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, and the cotton of North Carolina will find a market at a price which will pay well for the labour. Is it unreasonable to hope for such an effect from such a cause?

Fayetteville Observer.

An awful squinting at Monarchy.—The following is a literal extract of a letter from the Dey of Algiers to Mr. Madison, of the 24th April, 1815.

"To his Majesty, the Emperor of America, its adjacent and dependent Provinces and coasts, and wherever his government may extend, our noble friend the support of the Kings of the nation of Jesus, the pillar of all Christian Sovereigns, the most glorious among the Princes, elected amongst many Lords and Nobles, the happy, the great, the amiable, *James Madison*, Emperor of America, (may his reign be happy and glorious, and his life long and prosperous,) wishing him long possession of the seal of his blessed throne, and long life and health, Amen! Hoping that your health is in a good state, I inform you that mine is excellent, thanks to the Supreme Being, constantly addressing my humble prayers to the Almighty for your felicity."

The Abdication Pen of Bonaparte.—The pen with which Bonaparte signed his abdication at Fontainbleau, was first bought by an Englishman for much more than its weight in gold. The domestic who shows strangers through the palace, finding that this relic was so well paid for, has since sold a great number of *true* abdication pens!! His customers have chiefly been Englishmen.

A southern paper mentions, on good authority, that Lake Jackson, in Llorida, a collection of water about 30 miles in length, not long since suddenly sunk ten feet, and that the Indian cabins and peach trees which formerly stood on its shores, are still plainly discernable at the bottom. The foundation of this lake is said to be of limestone, and it is thought that the roof of some cavern under its bed has fallen in.

A Reward.—The follwing novel advertisement appeared in the last Buffalo Republican. A year's provision is no trifle. and if the rogue catchers are on the alert they may find something to their advantage:—

Ways and Means.—Two Ishmen who were travelling together had got out of money, and being in want of a drink of whiskey, devised the following ways and means: Patrick catching a frog out of a brook, went forward, and the first tavern he came to, asked the landlord what *craitur* that was. "It is a frog," replied the landlord, 'No, sir,' said Pat, 'it is a mouse.' 'It is a frog,,' rejoined the landlord. 'It is a mouse,' said Pat, 'and I will leave it to the first traveller that comes along, for a pint of whiskey.' 'Agreed,' said the landlord. Murphy soon arrived, and to him was the appeal made. After much examination and deliberation, it was decided to be a mouse: and the landlord, in spite of the evidence of his senses, paid the bet.

FOREIGN.

Charleston, Feb, 10.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Hogarth, Capt. Berry, arrived yesterday from Havre, we have our files of Galignani's (Paris) Messenger to 2d January, and Havre papers to the 3d—they contain nothing of much interest.

The President's last Message to Congress is published entire in the Messenger of the 1st.

Intelligence from Lisbon of the 17th December, states that great consternation was produced at Court by the late despatches from Rio Janeiro, in which Don Pedro declares his intention of avenging himself upon the usurper Don Miguel, who had trampled under foot the rights of the Queen Donna Maria. The country continned in the same state of wretchedness, and arrests were as frequent as before.

According to letters from Poros and Syra, the Greeks at Candia have been massacred to a man, not one of them having been spared. The Greek Government, in consequence, had sent succour to Candia, with orders for the gates of all the towns to be closed. The ports were closely blockaded by the Allied squadrons.

Extract of a letter from Odessa, dated Dec. 11.—"The news from Varna of the 2d inst. is not of importance. It is abundantly furnished with ammunition and provisions, and the garrison is in the best condition. The Grand Visier remains inactive in his camp at Aidos, and it is said that his troops have refused to serve in a winter campaign. Omer Pacha is at Paravadi. Should the rumour of the bad disposition of the Turkish troops prove unfounded, the rigour of the season sufficiently accounts for their inaction. Since the 3d of November, the valleys are covered with snow. Military operations, therefore, appear impossible for the moment, in a country where the war had already created a desert, even in summer. Provisions are continually sent from hence for Varna."

A letter dated Jassy, Dec. 20th, says—"For the last two days nothing is talked of but new military operations at Varna. The Russians are said to have been vigorously attacked that the new grand Vizier has perished in the attack."

Extract of a letter from a friend of Mr. Sanderson's, of the Philadelphia Coffee House, dated Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 3, 1829.

"We regret a most flagrant outrage committed on one of our citizens this day, and the only consolation we have is the probability of removal from command of the offender, which will no doubt be done by his Excellency the Governor and Gen. Rorigo, both worthy officers, and sensible of the respect due the the flag of the U. States, and the justice required when degraded by an officer under their control. The schooner *Widow's Son*, Capt. Morris, of Elizabeth City, N. C. from Turks Island, bound to New-Orleans, with a cargo of salt, falling short of water, hove to off the Moro: the Captain landed in his boat, and made application to the commandant of the Moro for permission to proceed to the city with two casks for water, which he understood was granted not understanding the Spanish language. He proceed up, and was arrested as soon as landed on the warf—was taken back by the orders of the Commandant of the Moro, and in his presence, and by his authority, received twenty-five lashes, in a most barbarious and inhuman manner, being placed on a platform made use of for criminals, and his body lascerated in the most shameful manner—add to which, Captain Morris is in a bad state of health; and when taken to the place of punishment, so ignorant was he of any misconduct, that his impression was they were robbers, and immediately produced all the money he had with him for his liberty.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Joseph Morris, of the sch. Widow's Son, of Elizabeth City, N. C. to a merchant of New York, dated

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, JAN. 4

"I left St. Thomas on the 14th December, went to Turks Island, where I took in a cargo of salt, and sailed thence for New Orleans; but having experienced contrary weather and the current setting very strong to windward, and having been robbed of my water and provisions, I was obliged to put in this place in distress. I have been extremely ill treated by the Commandant of the Fort, who in the most unwrrantable manner had fifty lashes given me on the posterior. The American Consul here immediately applied to the Superior Authorities, who promised that I shall have every satisfaction. The infamous Commandant has been displaced and is to be tried, and no doubt is entertained that he will be broke. I will thank you to let this be known to my friends as well as to the executive, in order that they may take what steps they think proper to get redress, for this stain on a citizen and the American flag. The Consul will report the particulars as soon as something is determined upon. I will proceed to Elizabeth city as soon as the business is settled and shall hasten to Washington to obtain redress. In consequence of this ill usage, I am totally unable to write myself, and am obliged to employ a man to pen this for me."

Unpleasant Intelligence.—The following distressing intelligence is contained in a Bristol (Eng.) paper of Dec. 27th brought by the ship Minerva from that port, arrived at New-York.

"By the brig Tom Cod, just arrived at this port from Africa, we have the following intelligence from Cape Messurado: On the 18th of November last, an expedition was preparing by the American settlers at that place to destroy a French ship and Factory at Digby, a place about 30 miles distant, when, during the night, the magazine in which they were making cartridges, blew up, and horrible to relate, Mr. *Lot Carey*, (the Governor) and nine of his people were destroyed."

Another Bristol paper of that date, gives the same account in the following terms:

"We learn from a vessel arrived at this port yesterday, from Liberia, (the American colony on the coast of Africa,) that a French vessel being cruising off that place in quest of Slaves, the authorities were making preparations to attack her, and in preparing cartridges, &c. for that purpose, fire accidently communicated to the ammunition, which exploded. The Governor, with several of the principal men of the place were killed, and most of the town was destroyed."

We sincerely hope that this may turn out to be false roport: first because we wish well to the Colony; and secondly, because it would be lamentable that our colonists, who seem to have imbibed, rather prematurely, a taste for *chivalry*, should have been so little acquainted with the dangerous properties of gun powder.

From French papers received by the Packet Ship Don Quixote at New York.

Massacre at Crete!—A Smyrna article of December 2d, states that the Turks have deluged the Island of Crete with the blood of the Christians. The Mahometans, persuaded that, when there shall be no Greeks in the country, there will be no reason for separating it from the Ottoman dominion, have conceived the project of exterminating the race of people, and in two days massacred from one thousand to twelve hundred people in the city of Candia alone. Scarcely a sufficient number of Christians were left to draw the carcases of their countrymen to the sea. That being done, the unhappy wretches who had been spared were assassinated. At Sude, at Spina Longa, at Retino, all who were not Mahometans, were put to the sword. It is said that this horrible massacre was perpetrated in consequence of a secret order of the Grand Seignor, who has formed the the project of extirpating Christianity throughout his Empire.

[The New York American says, "notwithstanding the apparent accuracy of detail in this statement, we deem the whole story very doubtful. No dates are given—and an event of such a nature could hardly be left on the authority of private letters, or Smyrna papers."]

Great Insurrection.—An article from Corfu, December 18, says, that Redschid Pacha, of Janina, having being called to Constautinople, to advise on the measures of preserving the Grecian Provinces, a vast insurrection had broken out in his territory. All Etolia, Acarnanian, the mountainous country of Thessalay and Pindus, as far as Ochris, are in arms.

The Albanian Mahometans have united themselves to the malcontents. It is thought that this movement may have important consequences.

The failure of Reminton and Stevenson, and the disappearance of one of the partners, with a considerable sum, is the subject of general conversation. The amount carried off is said to exceed 200,000 pounds sterling.

Portugal.—An extract of a private letter from Lisbon, Dec. 20, states, that the 55th bulletin of the King's, Miguel's health, published that day, giving a favorable account of the state of Don Miguel's health, is evidently false that Miguel ever since the 13th of December, has evidentiy declined; that he has suffered the frightful convulsions: that the party of Miguel and the Queen are quarrelling about the formation of the new Government: that the Constitutionalists begin to take courage—and that a part of the army is ready to declare in their favour.

The inhabitants of the Island of Terceira, have sent an address to the young Queen of Portugal, to assure her of their royalty.

A letter from Gibraltre says, that the blockade of Tangiers (by the British) still continued. The Moorish Government does not agree to the demands of the English. The town remained in perfect tranquility, notwithstanding the menacing attitude of the British squadron.

A French paper gives an account of the death of a miser, the Marquis of M ———, in whose apartments, after his decease, were found 3,500,000 francs (or £140,000.) It is said that he has relations within the 12th degree, and his treasure has in consequence been lodged in the Caisse des Consignations till his heirs establish their claims. Had there been no heir in the 12th degree, the sum would have fallen to the state. The old miser was so anxious to be reckoned poor, that on one occasion, when he dropped some pieces of gold in descending the staircase, and when the porter who had picked them up offered to restore them, he refused them, denied that they were his, and declared that he never had any gold.

An Imperial Head Dress.—The Empress Josephine had one head dress which weighed not less than three pounds; and notwithstanding a very thick piece of velvet underneath, her forehead exhibited a deep furrow and it always brought on a headache, a complaint to which she was very much subject at the Tuilleries, and which she attributed to the life she led there. Napoleon was deaf to her complaints, and made her drive out in an open carriage as a cure for them. She was often under the necessity of alighting from the carriage and of stretching herself on a bed in some wretched country inn where she drank the extract of linden tree and lemon, as a remedy.

Commodore Porter.—The numerous friends of the gallant Porter, will learn, with pleasure, that it is not improbable but he may return from Mexico to the United States sometime in April or May next. During the late convulsions in that republic, his moderate and dignifid conduct has given great satisfaction to all parties. Guerrero, the President elect, who succeeds Victoria in April, is friendly to the Commodore, and has a high opinion of his merit and talents. It is believed that the finances of the Mexican Republic will not support a permanent Navy on a strong and efficient footing.—Their intestine troubles have prevented their treasury from being replenished, and the condition of old Spain has removed all dread from that quarter.

N. Y. Enq.

A letter from Norfolk, of the 9th inst., informs that "Lieutenant Smith, who killed Lieutenant Bourne, in a duel, about three years ago, in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, at Gosport, has been recently taken up and lodged in jail, in Portsmouth, in Virginia. His trial will come on in that place on the third Monday of this month."

The Pains of this Lower World.—There are 10,009 School-masters in New England, now in active employment. If each one should flog ten scholars this winter, there would be 100,000 sore backs—and an amount of pain when put together, sufficient to kill 10,000 jackasses will have been inflicted; that is one jackass to a schoolmaster. The shame felt on these capital occasions, in the aggregate, would amount to only one quarter per cent. on the number of scholars punished, and the stubbornness and desperation caused by the punishments would be enough to sink the United States Navy.

Boston Palladium.

A Singular Fact.—A young man in this town, who was severely wounded by the bursting of a gun in October last, has so far recovered as to be able to walk about the room. The effect of the shock brought on a paralytic affection which has obstructed his articulation, insomuch that his wants have been communicated altogether by signs. Within a few days his articulation has measurably returned but it is still quite indistinct He has retained his reason from the time of the accident; bat he has lost the knowledge of reading, and cannot put a small number of letters together to form any word. While in health he was a tolerably good reader, and the query seems to be, what faculty has he lost, or rather, what part of the system is affected, that has deprived him of that intuitive knowledge?—

Lynn. Mirror.

Fecundity of Rats.—Rats multiply so prodigiously, that were it not that they are universally proscribed animals, and receive quarter from neither man nor beast, nor even from one another, it is calculated the world itself could not contain them. From one pair, 1,000,000 may be propagated in two years. Vide, Buffon, Querbosent, &c.

Ham and Eggs—Mrs Hannah Needham's goose laid sixteen eggs in November—a circumstance, says the Macclesfield Courier, which we believe to be unparalleled at this season of the year.

[Hannah may need *ham*, but she will not need eggs, with such a goose.]

The Jersey Prison-Ship.—A person in Provdence, R. I. proposes to publish, by subscription, the interssting Journal kept by the late Capt. T. Dring, while confined as a prisoner on board that ship. Very little of an authentic character is supposed to have been published heretofore, concerning the suberings of the American prisoners on board—though much has been said on the subject. From the character of Capt. Dring, the work, it is thought, will be a faithful narrative.

THE JUDGMENT DAY.

Jerome, used to say that it seemed to him as if the trumpet of the last day was always sounding in his ears, saying 'Arise ye dead and come to Judgment.'—The generality, however, think but little of this awful and important period. A Christian king of Hungary being very sad and pensive, his brother, who was a gay courtier, was desirous of knowing the cause of his sadness. "Oh, brother,' said the king, 'I have been a great sinner against God, and know not how to die, or how to appear before God in judgment!' His brother, making a jest of it, said, 'These are but melancholy thoughts.' The king made no reply; but it was the custom of the country, that if the executioner came and sounded a trumpet before any man's door, he was presently led to execution. The king, in the dead of night, sent the executioner to sound the trumpet before his brother's door; who hearing it, and seeing the messenger of death, sprang into the king's presence, beseeching to know in what he had offended. 'Alas! brother,' said the king, 'you have never offended me. And is the sight of my executioner so dreadful, and shall not I, who have greatly offended, fear to be brought before the Judgment seat of Christ?'

Indian Night's Entertainment.—A curious scene is exhibited when a European is disappointed in obtaining mosquito curtains. He lies down, faint with the heat, anticipating a night of refreshment and repose. He begins to get sleepy, his mouth opens, his eyes shut, he sinks, perhaps, into partial unconsciousness—hallo! what is this? He starts up—seizes on his own nose and ears, and begins to swear and lay about him like a trooper. The enemy retreats from the nose and ears, with a furious buzz, buzz buzz! and a detachment commences an attack upon his feet. In go their lances—out comes the blood—the exasperated stranger aims at annihilating blow at the place, and is instantly taken by the nose again. Dislodged from the front, they fasten upon the flank; and if beaten in the flank, they deploy upon the rear; fists and lances fly in all directions: the man cries "———!" and the mosquito cries "buzz! In conclusion, the sufferer has just to chose between giving up his blood to the conquerors, who will never retire till they have sucked to repletion, and sitting up and fighting it out manfully till morning. In either case, he rises from his gory bed with a determination to beg borrow, or steal mosquito curtains.

The Nashville Republican contains a particular and interesting account of the two mummies a male and female, found in a cave in Tennessee. The annexed is a description of the female.

"The other, that of the female, which appeared in a state of high preservation, and seemed to have suffered no recent mutation, was raised entirely, with its coffin and warppings.—The coffin, rather more than four feet in length, was manufactured of split reeds neatly polished, and interlaced in the manner, of wicker or basket work. It was suited to the dimensions of the body, when enveloped in all its interior coverings,—and surmounted with a closed lid or cover, of the same material and workmanship. The outer wrapping were deer skins, soft and pliant to the hand; dressed to retain their thick coats of hair, and by a process of which I know nothing, and consequently can say nothing. The next, and much more remarkable envelope, was a mantel of feathers, about six feet square, of a bright, glossy surface—and of a reddish brown colour. The feathers were short and soft, and if of their primitive hue, were the plumage of some bird of which we know nothing. The woof or web, to which they were evidently attached in the manufacture, and which disposed of them all in the same direction on both sides, appeared to have been fabricated of the fibre or lint of the wild nettle, which is probably the growth of most countries of the globe, This mantle, when held up to strong light, and gradually varied in its positions, presented to the eye a glossy and varying surface—not much inferior in brilliancy to that of changeable silk. The inmost envelope, or shrouding next to the body, was apparently of the material and texture which characterized the web of the mantle; ample in its dimensions, and of a course but even and smooth fabric—and whether woven or knotted, neither the Doctor nor myself could satisfactorily determine.—It was of a light flaxen colour, and seemed to have been softened by artificial means.

"The body itself, when divested of its envelopes, and exposed to a clear and strong light, was of a faint brownish hue, and the limbs of very delicate and feminine proportions. The whole bony, muscular, and tendinous structure of the frame with the exceptions which will be presently noticed, was entire, even to the points of the toes and fingers, which still retained the nails; nor was the proportionate and muscular swell of the trunk and limbs, any more shrunk or depressed from the emaciations incidental to a bed of sickness. With the exception of a slight injury to the right side of the head originating probably from the awkwardness and inattention of those who discovered and first raised the body across the abdomen, of some length, the muscular system was entire, and the skin unbroken. The feet were partially drawn up, and the hands crossed over the breast, on which was found a fan, apparently constructed of the tail feathers of some bird of considerable size. The hair was of a fine and glossy texture, of a bright auburn colour, and of a length not distinctly recollected; and respecting the face particularly, it is a remarkable fact, and scarcely credible that the cheeks were full, and the eye-lids prominent as in life."

Mr. Jefferson was of opinion they belonged to a people not known.

The editor of the Repulican adds the following:

"What will our readers think when we inform them that there is strong reason to believe that there was once an animal inhabiting this country of the lion or tiger kind, whose dimensions must have been little less than the elephant—a perfect Mammoth-lion or tiger—just think! and rejoice that they are not now to be found. But such is the fact. There is now to be seen in the Nashville Museum, the remains of a monster of that description, found in Perry county, in this state. There is a claw, or rather nail or talon, of such enormous size as as to justify that conclusion. It is (we speak from recollection) near a foot in length—the part which protruded from the skin about nine inches, its thickness at base abont two inches, and comes to a point with the proper curve. There can be little doubt of its having once belonged to an animal of the *genus Felis*. It is worthy of the attention of all who have any curiosity in wonders."

Melancholy event.—A man named Michael Dugan, has been for some time past engaged as gardener during the summer months at the residence of Mr. Durhan about 4 miles from the city of New York and during the winter had the care of the residence and some horses.

A few days ago, some of the neighbors on passing the stable, were attracted by the moaning of the horses, and having broken open the door discovered that the poor creatures had not reeeived food for a length of time, their hunger being such that they had endeavored to eat the refuse of the stable. This excited suspicion that all was well with Dugan and after repeated attempts to get into the house they at last forced an entrance, and melancholy to relate, the infortunate, man was discovered on his bed, with his face as black as a person of color. It appeared on inspecting his apartment, that the deceased had burnt a pan of charcoal in his room, on going to bed; and that the deleterious fumes must have produced suffocation. Erom the information that was given to the coroner, it was shown that he had been dead for a whole week and that during that period the poor animals had been without a particle of food or drop of water. *Journal of Commerce.*

Two Games at Chance.—A French gentleman, who has lately taken a ware house in one of our busy streets, a few evenings since, on returning from a short absence from his store, missed a valnable package of goods which had been left in the entry. He "merely steped to the Hotel,' he said, "to take one *game de billiard*, and when he came back, the package be gone." Thus while he was "pocketing" the billiard balls, the thief was pocketing his *Florence d' Advignon.*

N. Y. J. of Com.

In a letter published in the American Farmer, it is asserted that the vegetating principle impregnates the Irish potato throughout. That in planting the cuttings of potatos, experience has proved that cuttings without eyes, produce as good potatoes and as abundantly as cuttings that have eyes. This is an interesting discovery, which, if it holds good, in practice will prove a considerable saving of seed.

Poetical Matrimony.—Another of our editorial brethen has made his exit from the dull circle of bachelors. In our hymeneal record of this morning will be found the marriage of Mr. Brooks, of the Morning Courier, to Miss Aikin; or in other words, *Florio* to *Eorna*. We tender our cordial congratulations on the occasion, with a hope that the inspiration of love may be added to that of the Muses, and that the tide of connbial felicity many flow os soomthly as the harmony of their numbers. *N. Y. Stateeman.*

By a letter published in the Boston Traveller, it appears that Duff Green, of the U. S. Telegraph, is appointed commander of the body guard of the Shah of Persia! His political friends no doubt wish he may be soon on the way to assume the command in that land of the genii.

The Indiana Cazette states, that the increase of population in that state, during the past year, is estimated at "one hundred thousand persons."

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1829.

The editors absence the past week, is offered as an apology for any typographical errors that may occur in this week's Journal.

FIRES.—On Monday the 20th ult. the dwelling house of Capt. G. Culbertson of this county, was consumed by fire, and but little of his furniture saved. His neighbors actuated by a generous sympathy, collected together, and in three days, as we are informed, raised the walls of a house superior to the one which was burned.

On Saturday the 21st Mrs. Kelly, residing three miles from this place, had her Kitchen and four other out houses consumed by fire, togther with a considerable amount of other property. Her loss is supposed to exceed $1500.

The present session of Congress has been remarkably calm, and few measures have been agitated of interest to the generality of readers. The bill authorizing the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland road, and otherwise providing for the keeping it in repair has been ordered to a third reading.

The President elect has accepted the office conferred upon him, as a matter of course. The acting Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to Congress the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, which will be found in another column of this paper.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR:

It is not probable that the writer of a communication, signed "One of the People," which you published a few weeks ago, will take the trouble to reply to the *nonsensical* effusion in your last paper signed "Another of the People."

But lest the writer of "Another of the People" should be "*bound* and *prevented* (I use his own language) *not*" to pu lish any more erudite and witty piecies; by the fear of their being totally unnoticed, *I* pledge him my word that *I* shall stand always ready to point out, and give notoriety to, all their extraordinary qualities. Your correspondent says "the Legislature acted wisely in not doing any thing respecting the banks—for they could not do any thing *—being bound and prevented by the U States Constitution, not to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts.*" Now Sir, I should be glad if your *cute* correspondent would point out how or where the bill acted on by the Ligislature (and published in your paper of 3d February;) proposed to interfere with *the obligation of contracts.*

Did the Legislature ever *contract* that the State Bank might with impunity violate the laws of the land? or that it might violate the expressed provisions of its charter? or that it might take from its customers usurious interests?

Did the Legislature ever *contract* that the Bank should refuse to pay specie to the citizens of our own State, and yet wring from them specie funds to pay Northern brokers, and to buy up its own notes at a large discount?

In short what obligation of contracts was likely to be impaired by the measure proposed at the last last session? Will your sagacious correspondent please to point it out? The fact is, he has got in his head some vague idea of Mr. Gaston's argument on another part of the subject and wishes to make a show of it as his own.

"Another of the People" continues—"The State Bank it seems has incurred the displeasure of certain members of the Legislature, who have heretofore been accommodated by it, *because it has asked them to pay their debts.*" Sir, our experience teaches us that none are so apt to attribute to others bad motives, as those who are themselves actuated by mean prniciples.—How mean must be the principles—how narrow the mind—and how uncharitable the heart of that man who can impute bad motives to *one half of the Legislature of N. Carolina!*

Again he says—"It appears that the advocates of those projects concerning the bank although their avowed object is the people's benefit, yet as they are most generally indebted to the Bank, policy secret and personal gives the impulse to the plan of *legislating themselves out of debt.*" without stopping to expatiate on the fine construction of this last sentence, I shall merely ask your attention to it as a proof that the writer is as destitute of a correct understanding of the measure he so freely censures, as he is of charitable feelings. Let any man of ordinary understanding read the bill and he will see that so far from containing any provision for *legislating* the Bank debtors out of debt it expressly provides that "*due regard should be had to the rights of stockholders, the claims of creditors, and the condition of debtors.*" Any person who had never seen the bill in the public prints would suppose from reading the farrago of "Another of the People"—that an attempt was made in the legislature, not only to destroy the Banks, but to dissolve *all* "obligations of contracts." I pretend not to be better acquainted with the facts than any other person who paid attention to the proceedings of the legislature but I well remember that the Governor in his message brought the subject before the legislature; he called their attention *particularly* to the Banks; and I presume it was in consequence of this message that the two houses appointed a joint select committee to consider the subject. That committee invested with power to send for persons and papers, proceeded to investigate the conduct and condition of the Banks: which investigation resulted in an unanimous declaration by the committee that all the banks, and particularly the State Bank, had violated their charters. Although the committee with one consent decided that the Banks were guilty, yet they differed as to the course proper to be pursued in relation to the offending corporations, one part of the committe attempted to palliate the conduct of the offenders, whilst the other part recommended speedy and effectual retribution.

At length that portion of the legislature (precisely one half) too intelligent to yield to flattery, too fearless to be moved by menaces, and too independent to be either led or driven from a course pointed out by a sense of duty, agreed upon the bill which has been published in the papers, as a means of bringing to justice the guilty institutions. That bill begins with the following preamble.

"Whereas it appears to the legislature, that the State Bank, the Bank of Newbern and Bank of Cape Fear have violated their charters and committed great frauds on the people of N. Carolina, whereby said Banks have forfeited the powers and privileges granted in their charters therefore be it resolved &c."

The bill then goes on to direct the Attorney General to institute a judicial inquiry into the conduct of the Banks, with a view of punishing the offenders if the charges against them should be substantiated; containing however a provision that, whatever might be the result of such inquiry, the rights of all persons concerned should be duly regarded.

And this fair and legal proceeding is what your correspondent would induce others to believe is calculated to destroy the State Bank, and to legislate out of debt the friends of the measure.

What this sage writer says about the depreciation in the value of the Bank notes and the consequent inqniry which would follow from a legal inquiry into the conduct of those institutions is too ridiculous to require any notice.

But to cap the climax of his silly piece, "Another of the People" says—"if the Banks *have* conducted their business contrary to law, there can be no objection to the Potter plan of a legal investigation." Pray, will the author informs us what he means by the above? If it means *any thing*, it must be that *if* the Banks *have* violated their charters, they should be proceeded against in the manner proposed in the bill introduced by Mr. Potter; and yet this very bill is the *ostensible* cause of all of "Another of the People's gloomy forebodings, as well as of his wit.

His wit--or what *he* doubtless considers wit—forcibly reminds me of Esop's fable of "The Ass and the little dog," for truly he is as well qualified to act the wit, as the Ass was the part of *lap dog.* The writer of "One of the People" appears to have larger game in view than this witling, and judging from his style, it is not probable that he can be diverted from his course by the buzzing of an insect.

TITUS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund respectfully report to Congrsss:

That the measures which have been authorized by the Board, subsequent to the last report of the 6th of February, 1828, as far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the acting Secretary of the Treasury to this Board, dated the 4th day of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as part of this report.

J. C. CALHOUN, V. P. U. States.
J. MARSHALL, Ch. Jus. of the U. States.
H. CLAY, Sec. of State.
S. L. SOUTHARD, Act'g Sec'y of the Trea'y.

Washington, 5th Febuary, 1829.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 4, 1829.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

That the payments from the Treasury, during the year 1827, on account of the principal and interest to the public debt, amounted, as per last annual report, to $10,001,585 99. And have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

There was applied, during the year 1827, towards the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this Department, per annexed statement A, the sum of		10,035,366 34
Viz: In the redemption of the six per cent. stock of 1813, (16,000.000 loan)		6,507,466 84
In the reimbursement of Mississippi stock,		1,642 48
Ditto of Treasury notes,		6,384 03
Ditto of registered debt,		21 12
		6,515,514 47
In the payment of interest and charges,		$3,519,851 87
		10,035,366 34
There was a repayment during that year, as per statement D, of		10
And there was a loss on a bill of exchange remitted to the late agents for paying interest on Louisiana stock in London, of		353 08
		10,035,719 38
Amount short, provided on acount of unclaimed dividends, per annexed statement B,		34,138 39
		10,001,585 99

That, during the year 1828, the following disbursements were made on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, viz:

On account of the interest of the debt.	$3,098,867 61
Towards the redemption of the 6 per cent stock,	9,051,243 80
In payment of Mississippi certificates,	6,425 00
Ditto of Treasury notes,	3,850 00
Ditto of debts due to foreign officers,	3,118 59
Making together, or appears by statement C,	$12,164,505 09

Which disbursements were made from the appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the year 1828, and from the unexpended balance of the appropriations at the commencement of that year, and will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity to the accounts which will then have been rendered to this Department.

In the mean time, the manner in which the said sum has been applied is estimated as follows, viz:

In the redemption of the principal of the pubiic debt as per estimate E,		$9,054,637 48
The interest on the debt for the year 1828, is estimated at	3,102,070 71	
Of this sum, there was short, provided on account of unclaimed dividends, as per estimated F,	3,203 10	
		8,098,867 61
		$12,163,505 09

A statement (G) is annexed, which exhibits the state of the annual appropriation on account of the debt, on the 1st January, 1829; and a statement, marked H, of the funded debt of the United States on the same day.

All which is respectfully submitted,

SAM'L L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Sec'ry of the Treasury.

It is a fact, we believe not generally known, that Col. Daniel Boon, the first adventurer to this State, resided for some time in a cave in this (Fayette) county. This cave has been frequently pointed out to us. It is situated in the side of a hill, on a little stream called Ravans Creek, near the Kentucky river. The bottom of the creek is filled with stones, for some distance above and below, and just at the mouth of the cave there is a smooth stone, which enabled him to reach his hiding place without being traced by the Indians. From this cave he would sally forth upon his hunting or predatory excursions against the Indians, and frequently be absent for several weeks. It is about five miles distant from Boonsborough, where the first fort in the State was built. Many anecdotes are related by the early settlers of his exploits, in killing deer, buffaloe, &c. in the neighborhood of this cave.

We saw, upon our last visit to it, some charcoal, which was said to have been left there by him, and upon which he used to broil his meat. This cave is surrounded by the most beautiful and picturesque scenery that we ever saw; and the lover of nature would find much to amuse him by visiting it.

Ten. paper.

Curious Circumstance.—Mr. Geo. Dixon, of this city, butcher, dreamed on Sunday night last, (a strong impression having probably been produced on his mind, by the heavy rains of that and the preceding day,) that the flock, consisting of about 200 sheep, his property, which were feeding in a turnip field on the banks of the Tyne, near to Corbridge, Northumberland, had been swept away by the overflowing of that river. The dream had such an effect upon him that he was induced to call up a young man, his apprentice, and despatch him to the place in question, at an early hour on Monday morning, with instructions to remove the sheep immediately on higher ground, and on no account to be disuaded from so doing. The young man, after a ride of about 23 miles, reached the field, and proceeded to execute the orders given him, when the farmer on whose lands the sheep had been placed, remonstrated with him, and ridiculed the idea of removing them, assuring him that they were perfectly safe. The apprentice, however, was in the performance of his duty, and before he had succeeded in removing the whole of the sheep, the flood broke down an embankment, and covered the field to a considerable depth, the rapid current carrying off five of the flock, which were borne along for some distance, and were finally secured in consequence of their fleeces entangled in the hedges. *Durham County Adv.*

Savannah Fair.—The Fair, to which we have several times alluded, for sale of articles worked up for charitable purposes by the Ladies of Savannah, took place in that City, on the evening of the 10th inst. The Council Chamber in which it was held, was much crowded, and the purchasers made were considerable. The sale commenced at 4 o'block in the afternoon, and was kept on till a late hour—and as the Savannah *Georgian* remarks, the place has not, since the visit of LAFAYETTE, been graced with so large a concourse of fashionable company.

An Englishmen boasting to an Irishman that porter was *meat and drink* and soon afterwards became very drunk, and returning home, fell into a ditch, where Pat discovered him; and after looking at him for some time exclaimed—"Arrah, my honey, you said it was meat and brink to you! by my soul! it is a much better thing for it is *washing and lodging too!*"

Fire!—We are concerned to learn that the Dwelling house of Col. Thos. B. Wright, of Surry county, and all that was in it, was destroyed by Fire on the 8th inst. It is supposed the fire was occasioned by the carelessness of a traveller, leaving a candle burning in his room. *Ral. Register.*

Anecdote.—A stranger was once riding on a bye road, and came up with a young woman who was carrying a small pig in her arms.—Hearing it squeal violently, he addressed the girl with "why, my dear, that child cries amazingly; what can be the cause of it?" "Oh, he always does so, replied the girl "when he is overtaken by any of his near relatives!"

A powerful sermon being preached in a country church, the whole congregation wept, except one man, who in answer to the inquiry why he was not affected replied,—"O! I belong to another parish!"

A day or two since a pumpkin-headed 'Ichabod Crane' sort of a Jonathan came into our office, for the purpose, as he said, of "seeing us make papers." After edifying himself amazingly for an hour or two, by examing the wonderful apparatus of printing establishment, he must needs try his skill at handling types. Jonathan accordingly laid his paw upon a short article put in type for insertion in the paper, and down tumbled "A Dreadful accident," into heap of *pi.* "By gosh," says he, "I did'nt think the tarnal things would squash down so darn'd easy"—Now, aside from delaving our work it makes the *devil* [we don't mean Old Nick himself, but the evil one attached to our office] grumble; and we prefer to have people who favor us with their company, keep their hands, as well as the capes of their cloaks and great coats, at a proper distance from matter which is put in type; for although it requires some labor to set up types, it is a very easy thing to *upset* them

County Post.

Married,

In this county on the 27th ult. by Caswell Harbin, Esq. Mr. Galbreath Chambers to Miss Nancy Classcock. *Also*, on the 13th ult. by the same, Mr. William O. Chaffin to Miss Temperance Hendricks. *Also*, on the 15th inst. by E. Brock, Esq. Mr. Samuel Hughes to Mrs. Edith Brickhouse.

In Mecklenburg county, by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, on the 27th ultimo. Mr. Jonathan Downs to Miss Terresa Rea, daughter of Mr. James Rea. *Also*, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. John M. Wilson, Mr. Harris Houston to Miss Clarinda Blair, daughter of Mr. Samuel Blar.

In Granville county, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hunt of Raleigh, Mr. *David Kern* of Rowan county to Miss *Mary Ann Robards*, daughter of Nath. Robards, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on the 16th ult. after a lingering illness, Mr. Henry Allemong, in the 42d year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18.

Cotton 8 a 8 30; bagging 20 a 23; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 16½; flour 6 a 7½; flaxseed 90; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7½; molasses 37 a 40; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar; common, 10½ a11 prime 11 a 12; salt 1 00; wheat 1 30 a 1 36; whiskey 25 a 30.

Columbia, Feb. 21.

Cotton, 8½ a 9 37½ Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6½; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½; Flour 5 a 6.

Cheraw, Feb. 14.

Cotton, 8½ a 9½; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt; 80; Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4½ a 5, Whiskey, 35 a 37½; Molasses, 45. Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Charleston, Feb. 14.

Cotton 8 a 9½; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 8 a 9½; corn 43 a 52; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27; Flour 9 a 9½.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ per cent. dis.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, *Joseph Webb* has advertised in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that my son, Christopher Irvin, *stole* a certain bay horse from him on the 17th instant; now this is to certify, that said Webb told me, in the presence of my family, on the evening of that very day, that he and said Christopher Irvin *exchanged* horses in the back streets of Salisbury: And further that said Webb more than once stated, in the presence of my family, previous to the time above mentioned, that the horse in question belonged to Christopher Irvin, and the he should have him whenever he wished. With what propriety, then, said Webb can charge my son with *stealing* the horse, the public will judge for themselves.

ELIZABETH IRVIN.

Feb. 26, 1829,

Joshua Gay's Estate.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Joshua Gay, deceased, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, as regular notice was given at May Term, 1827. This notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, should they fail to present their claims as above, properly authenticated. Those indebted to said Estate, are requsted to make immediate payment, otherwise they may expect to be called upon by an officer.

WM. GAY, *Executor.*

3t23p

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

I will Exchange,

A TRACT of LAND lying on Wolfe River, Fayette county, Tennessee, for one in the vicinity of Salisbury, of *nearly* equal value. Satisfactory references, as to quality can be had by letters in my possession. My tract contains 708 acres. H. C. JONES.

N. B. Proposals in my absence can be left with the editor of the Western Carolinian.

3t44. H. C. Jr

Duncan G. MacRae

INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington and will be happy to serve them as

COMMISSION AGENT,

in the sale, purchase, or shipment of produce and merchandize. Being advantageously situated for such business, and having the agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfacton to his employers. 6teowt32.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 10, 1829.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, having been called on to attend Capt. Robert Sloan, deceased, in his last illness, and having heard a report in circulation calculated to injure the reputation of Mrs. M. Sloan, wife of said dec. feel it a duty which we owe to injured innocence, as well as a duty we owe to ourselves and the public, to declare what our opinion is with regard to the cause of his death. Our means of judging have not only been derived from a constant attendence on him during his last illness, but we have had the advantage of a post murtuom examination, which resulted in the following conclusion, viz:—A violent cold, which seized upon lungs and a liver, previously much diseased. We are of opinion that his liver was the primary seat of disease, that it had been, probably, affected for years; that, in consequence, a congestion had been advancing and gradually affecting the other viscera, until the lungs, spleen, &c. had become much deranged. During our attention and subsequent examination, we had no reason to believe that any thing had ever been given him to cause his sickness or death, but that it was natural disease guided by an overruling Providence.

Certified by

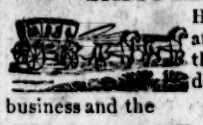
D. R. DUNLAP, P. C. CALDWELL,
THOS. HARRIS, L. M. CALDWELL.

2t22.

Carriages and Coaches,

MADE BY

SAMUEL LANDER.



HAVING erected a Shop and procured materials, for the purpose of Mr. Lander's carrying on the above business and the

Windsor and Fancy Chair Business;

I can inform the public, that they can be supplied, at the above establishment in Lincolnton, N. C. Mr. Landers, as a workman, perhaps is not surpassed by any in the State, and by few in the U. States. The patronage of the public is humbly solicited, and will be thankfully received. I can with safety say, the work will be made faithfully and honestly; and will be sold on reasonable terms. JAS. BIVINGS.

Feb. 11, 1829.—3t22

PHILADELPHIA Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 & 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

Of Coaches, Chariotees, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c. &c.

which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship. HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE RIESKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

MANSION HOTEL,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY

HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the MANSION HOTEL, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with new BEDS and BEDDING, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His BAR contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his CHARGES WILL BE MODERATE to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

☞Seats in Messrs. Malletts'

Lines of Stages, viz: Charleston, Camden and Norfolk, can be taken at this Hotel, and will be secured in all other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville. 2m29.

Fayetteville, Jan. 7, 1829.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

PHILOSOPHY AND INDEPENDENCE.

"You can't make me believe that folks who have their five thousand dollars a year, an't any happier than I am," said farmer Jones to his neighbor Bond. "Well then I shan't try," said neighbor Bond, very quietly knocking the ashes out of his pipe, and wiping his mouth for a drouth of cider; "If any man likes to think Providence has dealt over hard with him, he may have the comfort of it, for all me." "There is no getting round you, neighbor Bond," said farmer Jones; "but I tell you now, honestly, shouldn't you be willing to leave off working and take fifty thousand dollars, if it were offered you?" "Very like I might,—for as aunt Betty says, "there is a great deal of human nature in man;" but I hope the temptation won't come in my way,—for I shouldn't be as happy a man as I am now." "You wouldn't be obliged to work then, neighbor." "No, and if I was not oblighed to work I shouldn't work; and then I am sure I shouldn't be contented. I have had a bit of experience this way, Mr. Jones; though I never was over and above rich. I'll tell you experience. Dick Brown and I (you know rich Dick Brown) were boys together—a couple of as poor and as merry fellows as ever capered to "Yankee Doodle." Dick and I never had but one fight, though we were always together, and that, aunt Betty has often told me, was all owing to the sinful uplifting of my nature; a sick gentleman came to our house on horseback, and father told one of us bodys to go to the tavern and buy some gin for him. The tavern was three quarters of a mile off, the road lay through a pokerish bit of wood, and it was beginning to be dark. My brother Jim had had a parcel of "raw head and bloody bone" stories told him and he did'nt altogether like the notion of going. You must know, neighbor Jones, that, man and boy, I have always been over and above willing to be brave by *proxy*, as they call it. So I says to Jim, looking as fierce as a bullet all the time, "now Jim, an't you ashamed of yourself to be scared. I had just as lief go through that 'ere wood, as to go to bed." My father laughed, and looked sort of mischievous, I thought. "Well, well, suppose you go then," said he. He might just as well have shot me dead as to have said them words. But thinks I to myself, "Jim 'ill crow, and Dick 'ill laugh,—so I may as well stand to my word." It was but a boy's motive, neighbors Jones; but if you will show me a man who was never governed by just such a motive, in the way of politics, business, and such like, I will tell you that man is one in five hundred. Well, off I scampered barefoot, over the hard, frosty ground, seeing a witch on every black stump, and a ghost in every bush—I bought my gin and was back to father's as quick as a patent shuttle. I guess the gentleman knew how the case stood; for he took out a fourpence and gave it to me with a smile. My quarrel with Dick Brown was about this four-pence. I tell you money always has its evils. The first money I ever got made me insolent. I showed Dick my four-pence, and called him a poor-ragamuffin. Dick knocked me down; and we did'nt speak for a fortnight. We made up afterwards; and Dick often went with me to look at the silver bit I had locked up in my little box. Dick and I went to prentice afterwards—he to a shop-keeper and I to a blacksmith. We both got up in the world, and began to look upon a four-penny bit as a very small concern. Dick turned out the most prosperous of the two. He's got his country seat and his carriage, and has sent ten boys to college; but I'd bet a beaver hat he'd be glad to go back to the time when he knocked me down about the four-pence. He has got into a dreadful uneasy way—thinks he has got a thousand complaints that never come near him, and that his sons are going to bring him to the alms-house. He has some reason for that, poor man; for they are a set of scape graces, sure enough. They never *earned* any money, poor lads! how should they know the worth of it? They don't take to books, and their father makes 'em go through college, for the name on't—what can the poor fellows do with their time, without they have a high go now and then? We ought to have a deal of compassion and charity for the rich, neighbor Jones. I was going to tell about Dick's house and furniture; I had a pretty sum of money, so I thought I'd turn gentleman too. I gave up business, and bought two horses and a sofe. I was idle, and I called it being at ease; but not a speck of ease could I find. I had my chimneys pulled down four times. My wife said there was nothing the matter with them; but I said there was. However it was bad business to pull down chimneys, for a living, so I gave it up. The wind and the weather furnished me with considerable occupation. I watched the weather-cock as close as ever I watched my anvil; and there was no small comfort in grumbling about the dry and wet spells, which I said was going to ruin the farmer. Having no business of my own, I kept an eye on other people's. I thought I was a pretty close observer, and I declared as lazy folks always do, that the world was going to destruction as fast as it could go; but the world did'nt mind me—so I gave that up. I wanted to complain to my neighbors, but they hadn't time to hear me.

When I talked to my wife, she kept on her knitting, and only said, "I always told you, you was a fool for giving up your business." If I had any real calamity, I might have been pretty well off, though I had too much money. My eldest son grew very fat; and for a long time I worried myself every night for fear he would be attacked by apoplexy; but instead of taking fits he took to politics,—and I could soon count his ribs. It was too bad—with all my whims and notious I could not get enough to think about. I could not take my favorite walk without having the east wind blow in my face. Folks came to me for my money, and I let 'em have it because I did not know what to do with it myself—there was real satisfaction in being of use to somebody. How I did watch for my bills to become due! Many a time I've had breakfast an hour earlier than common, and sat out on a brisk trot to pay a mechanic, who lived ten rods from my door.

"But how did your money hold out, neighbor Bond?" said Jones. "I desire to be thankful, neighbor Jones, the barrel soon run low at the bung hole. I had to go to work again—and now I am a happy man, sir. My children all behave well; for I didn't play rich long enough to spoil 'em. My oldest son goes a Representative from our town; and my daughters are all well married. Sometimes, they tell me they wish I wouldn't work so hard; but I say to 'em, "I've learnt wisdom by experience—let them be idle that like it. Here I'll dig, till you have to dig a new home for me." "But, neighbor Bond," said Jones, "it makes me mad to see them ruffled-shirt gentry there in Boston, with their white wristbands over their hands, walking by the market, so stately like, as if they was afraid my breath would spoil their new broadcloth—don't it raise your Old Adam, neighbor Bond?" "Not a bit, man—not a bit. I often look over my shoulder at them, and laugh, as I say to myself, "When a man has nothing to do, it must be a great comfort, to think he is of so much consequence." "Well, neighbor Bond, you are a happy man. For my part, I don't like to be lorded over." "Lorded over! Heaven help thee, man! we lord it over them! I should like to know what measure they can carry, if the honest yeomanry of the country have a mind to vote against them! The honest hard-working men, who take a newspaper home, and read it with candid minds in the bosoms of industrious families—these are the men to save the nation, when the nation is in danger.

I am proud of my station, sir; and I'll try to use my power well. There are good folks among the rich as well as the poor—It makes a man neither better nor worse to be a gentleman, provided he has a taste for it. If the gentry, as you call 'em, vote for what is fair, I'll vote with them; and if they want to vote for a vote for any thing that will oppress the people, I guess they'll find they an't of as much consequence as they think they are. Let the upstarts among 'em enjoy their fine clothes, as little Sammy does his rattle; and if they have a mind to take the trouble, let them tell forty lies a week to hide that their great-grand-father made leather breeches for a living. What do I care? Can't I know that I am the happiest of the two?—An't I as free? And hav'n't I as much weight in the Government as they have? "You talk like a book, Mr Bond; but after all, I don't like to see their carriages and footmen rolling by my old hay-cart."

"Very like, very like, neighbor Jones; for as aunt Betty says, "there is a great deal of human nature in man!"

A shopkeeper in New-York, advertises for sale "elegant bridal veils"—and hopes the ladies will honor him with their custom. We dare say the Ladies hope so too.

POETRY.

The annexed poetical effusion contains as much piety as poetry, and as much poetry as piety. It is one of those rich and happy effusons which will always be read with satisfaction, and which never fails to elicit the admiration of the reader. *Lt. Subaltern.*

THE CONFESSON.

Nay, holy Father, come not near,
The secrets of my heart to hear:
For not to mortal ear I tell,
The griefs that in this bosoms well.
The thoughts, the wishes wild and vain,
That wander through this burning brain;
Frail fellow-being! why should I
Before the kneel imploringly?
'Twere worse than madness to believe,
Man can his brother worm forgive;
Or yield unto the contrite one, [alone:
That peace which comes from Heaven
No—let me spend that vesper hour,
In commune with a higher power,
The world shut out I'll lowly bend
To my Almighty Father, Friend;
To him for mercy I'll appeal;
To him my inmost soul reveal,
He knows the Heart that He has made,
By each alternate passion sway'd,
And can forgive it—for he knows
It's wants, it's weakness and it's woes.
By his protecting pardon blest,
How sweetly might I sink to rest,
And sleep his sheltering wing beneath,
Though 'twere the last dark sleep of death!

—•—

FROM THE KNOXVILLE REGISTER.

THE GIRL THAT I LOVE.

How sweetly the hyacinth breathes!
How mild is the soft-cooing dove!
Yet sweeter and milder than these
Is Mary, the girl that I love.

The rose and the lilly look gay,
The tints of the rainbow may move,
Yet fairer and gayer than they
Is Mary the girl that I love.

And oft have I gaz'd on the green,
Or gently reclin'd in the grove,
Where all in her glory, I'd seen
My Mary, the girl that I love.

As oft have I said with a sigh,
'Tis sweet with companions to rove,
"'Tis sweet for on's country to die,"
But sweeter for one that we love.

CORYDON.

—•—

WORLD.

This is the best world that we live in,
To lend, or spend or to give in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or to get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known.

EARTHQUAKES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Extracted from the travels of Mr. Flint.

"From all the accounts, corrected one by another, and compared with the very imperfect narratives that were published, I infer that the shock of these earthquakes, in the immediate vicinity of the center of their course, must have equalled in their terrible heavings of the earth, any thing of the kind that has been recorded. I do not believe that the public have ever yet had any adequate idea of the violence of the concussions. We are accustomed to measure this by the buildings overturned, and the mortality that results. Here the country was thinly settled. The houses fortunately were frail and of logs, the most difficult to overturn that could be constructed. Yet as it was, whole tracts were plunged into the bed of the river. The grave-yard at New Madrid, with all its sleeping tenants, was precipitated into the bend of the stream. Most ot the houses were thrown. Large lakes of twenty miles in extent were made in an hour; other lakes were drained. The whole country to the mouth of the Ohio in one direction, and to the St. Francis in the other, including a front of three hundred miles, was convulsed to such a degree as to create lakes and islands, the number of which is not yet known,—to cover a tract of many miles in extent near the Little Prairie, with water three or four feet deep; and when the water disappeared, a stratum of sand of the same thickness was left in its place.—The trees split in the midst, lashed one with another, and are still visible over great tracts of country inclining to every direction, and at every angle to the earth and to the brozon.

They described the undulations of the earth as resembling waves, increasing in elevation as they advanced, and when they had attained a certain fearful height, the earth would burst and vast volumes of water and sand and pit-coal were discharged, as high as the tops of the trees. I have seen a hundred of these chasms which remained fearfully deep, although in a very tender alluvial soil, and after a lapse of seven years. Whole districts were covered with white sand, so as to become uninhabitable.

The water at first covered the whole country, particularly at the Little Prairie; and it must have been indeed a scene of horror, in these deep forests, and in the gloom of the darkest night. and by wading in the water to fly from these concussions, which were occurring every few houre, with a noise equally terrible to the beasts and birds, as to men. The birds themselves lost all power and dispostion to fly, and retreated to the bosoms of men, their fellow sufferers in this scene of convulsion. A few persons sank in these chasms and lost advantage, and contribute little to were providentially extricated. One person died of fright. One perished miserably on an island, which retained its original level, in the midst of a wide lake created by the earthquake. The hat and clothes of this man were found. A number perished who sunk with their boats in the river. A bursting of the earth, just below the village of New Madrid, arrested this mighty stream in its course, and caused a reflux of its waves, by which in a little time a great number of boats were swept by the ascending current into the mouth of the *Bayou*, carried out and left upon the dry earth, when the accumulating waters of the river had again cleared their current. There were a great number of severe shocks, but two series of concussion were particularly terrible, far more so than the rest. They remark that the shocks were clearly distinguishable into two classes; those in which the motion was horizontal and those which it was perpendicular. The latter were attended by the explosion and the terrible mixture of noises, that preceded and accompained the earthquakes, in a louder degree but were by no means so desolating and destructive as the other.—When they were felt, the houses crumbled, the trees waved together, the ground sunk and all the destructive phenomena were more conspicuous—In the intervals of the earthquakes there was one evening, and that a brilliant and cloudless one, in which the western sky was a continued glare of vivid flashes of lightning, and of repeated peals of subterranean thunder, seemed to proceed as the flashes did from below the horizon. They remark that this night, so conspicious for subterranean thunder, was the same period in which the fatal earthpuakes at Caraccas occurred, and they seem to suppose these flashes and that event parts of the same scene.

The people without exception were unlettered back-woods-men, of the class least addicted to reasoning. And yet it is remarkable how ingeniously and conclusively they reasoned form apprehension sharpened by fear. They remarked that the chasms in the earth were in direction, from south-west to north-east, and they were of an extent to swallow up, not only men but houses, 'down quick into the pit;' and these chasms occurred frequently within intervals of half a mile. They felled the tallest trees at right angles with the chasms; and stationed themselves upon the felled trees. By this invention all were saved; for the chasms occured more, than once under these trees."

Probable collision of the earth and a comet.—Never removing from the sun to a greater distance than Pallas, and crossing the track of the earth, as well as that of every other planet below Pallas, more than sixty times in a century, it is from the comet of Encke chiefly that we have to apprehend the risk of a collision. It is found to be particularly liable to suffer perturbation from the attraction of Mercury, which it sometimes approaches so near as 360,000 miles. This circumstance has led some to apprehend that, at a future period, a collision may take place between this comet and mercury; at all events, their frequent proximity will afford to astronomers the means of determining that planet's mass, which is not yet very accurately know. Concerning its approach to our own planet, Olbers has computed, that in the course of 88,000 years this comet will come as near to us as the moon; that in four millions of years it will pass at the distance of about 7,700 geographical miles, when, if its attraction should equal that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, that is above all European mountains except Mont Blanc. The inhabitants of the Andes and Himalays mountains, therefore, would alone be able to escape such a deluge, which would probably leave upon our globe records of its occurrence, similar to those discoverable at the present day. After a lapse of two hundred and nineteen millions of years, according to the calculations of the same astronomer, an actual collision will take place between this comet and the earth, severe enough to shatter its external crust, alter the element, of its orbit, and annihilate the various species of animated beings dwelling on its surface. Hence we may conclude that, in the course of two hundred and ninetsen millions of years, our globe will certainly be smashed by a comet. I have remarked that Encke's comet approaches nearer the earth's than any other yet discovered: and hence the probability is, that the fate which is thus demonstrated to be reserved for our globe, will be fulfilled by means of this particular comet. But such speculations, however striking the results, conduce to no practi- the advancement of science. They afford astonishing proofs of the energy of man's intellectual power, by which he extends his vision to the horizon of the most distant futurity, and looks forward, it may be, with a feeling of complacent assurance, to those momentous events, which, from his knowledge of nature, he is enabled to foresee. But let him not rest too confidently on the verity of such anticipations. Astronomers have prophesied, it is true, the collision of a comet with the earth, an event that will at once destroy the greater part of the human species; but any slight attraction, which, in calculating the movements of this comet, they have chanced to overlook, must invalidate all their conclusions, and render the prediction at once vain and futile; while, perhaps some other comet, among the many thousands traversing the system, and following an orbit to us unknown, may, in the meanwhile, come in contact with our globe and thus any warning of its approach, without produce the same terrible effects, long before the expected period have arrived.

Milne's Essay on Comets.

Rarity of the Air at Great Heights.

"I had provided," says Mr. Aldjo, in his narrative of an ascent to the summit of Mount Blanc, "a bottle of champagne being desirous to see how this wine would be affected by the rarity of the air. I also wished to drink the prosperity of the inhabitants below me; for I could believe that there were no human beings so elevated as we were at that moment. The wire being removed, and the string out, the cork flew out to a great distance, but the noise could hardly be heared. The wine rolled out in the most luxuriant foam, frothing to the very last drop, and we all drank of it with zest. But not three minutes had elapsed when repentance and pain followed; for the rapid escape of the fixed air which it still contained, produced a choking stifling sensation, which was very unpleasant and painful while it lasted, and which frightened some of the guides. A very small quantity sufficient to satisfy our thirst, for nine of us were perfectly satisfied with the contents of one bottle, and happily its unpleasant effects were of short duration; the most peculiar sensation which all have felt who have gained this great height arise from the awful stillness of which reigns, almost unbroken even by the voice of those speaking to one another for its feeble sound can hardly be heard. It weighs deeply upon the mind, with a power, the effect of which it is impossible to describe. I also experienced the sensation of lightness of body, of which Captain Sherwill has given a description in the following words: "It appears as if I could have passed the blade of a knife under the sole of my shoes, or between them and the ice on which I stood."

The two Cats beat.—It has been confidently asserted that the black snake of North America has the property of expanding itself to such a degree, that he has been known to swallow a bulk twice as big as his own. Our informant states, that two of these reptiles having come in contact, and both feeling the demands of appetite, the first assallant began on the rail of the other with such vigour, that he soon made his antagonist look about, who, believing in the doctrine of retaliation, began to pay him in his own coin, and thus they began mutually to swallow each other, until not a vestige of either was to be seen.—*Columbia Republican.*

Warm News.—The mail from Philadelphia to Easton, was discovered, on its arrival at Doylestown, to be on fire! It was instantly unlocked, and the fire put out. Many of the packages were nearly consumed. It is supposed that a spark from a cigar fell into a crevice of the leather bag, and caught a package of love-letters.

Buffalo Repub.

In the city of New York there are 454 persons by the name of Smith, sixty-three of whom are known by the Christian name John! It was there we believe that a man who could not obtain a seat in a crowded assembly, cried out "Mr. Smith's house is on fire!" when half the seats in the room were instantly vacated, each man of that name supposing his own house to be in flames.

Advocate.

The best time to Repent.—I stepped into a SabbathSchool connected with the Rev. Dr. Skinner's Church, Philadelphia. I sat down by aclass of little girls and asked them several questions. Among the rest I asked; "When is the best time to repent of our sins, and seek pardon from the Lord? A little girl answered, "When we are well and in health, Sir."

S. S. Journal.

Dr. Scudder, of New-York, says his artificial eyes move, wink and close in sleep, and that he has already made 432.